THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 17 JANUARY, 1837. [NO. 9362.

FOR LONDON, touching at the Cape, the ship "*Carnatic*," *Capt. Brodie*; to sail on 1st February. Apply at the office of Messrs. *Edmond, Bibby and Co.*—Rampart Row, 17th Jan., 1837.

FOR LONDON, calling on the Coast the teak built ship MOFFATT, 820 tons, Captain *Bolton*. To sail 5th Feb.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart row.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 15th February. Has good poop accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 17th Jany. 1837.

THE TRIUMPH, 600 tons, *Capt. Green*; will leave for London, touching at the Cape, the first week in February. For passage apply to *Messrs. Remington, and Co.* or *Capt. Green*, at their office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that 8 o'clock P. M. has been fixed on as the hour for the departure of the Steamer "*Hugh Lindsay*," for Suez, on the 18th instant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, *Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt. Bombay Castle, 14th Jan.* 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattels, rights and credits, of the estate and effects of the late *James Bayley*, late a master of arms of the Honorable Company ship of war *Clive*, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William Ketterer, Esq.* registrar of the said court; all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 16th Jan. 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that probate of the last will and testament of *Muccondjee Gozersett*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, merchant and inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Sadasew Muccondjee, Atmaram Muccondjee* and *Crisna Muccondjee*, the executors therein nominated and appointed, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated the 16th day of January, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

जाहेरनामा

कैलास वासि मकूंद गोजरसेट मुं बईकर हिंदु व्यापारि यांचे सेवटिल मृत्युपत्र व लेखान्हा अखेत्यार त्याप त्रांत सदाशिव मकूंदजी व आत्माराम मकूंदजी व कृष्णा मकूंदजी यांस वकील असे लिहुन ठराविले आहेत त्यांस द्यावा ह्मणुन मुंबईतील सूप्रीम कोर्ट जुडिकेटर येथे अर्जी दिल्ही आहे त्यास ज्यांचा यांत संबंध असेल त्यां सर्वांस ह्या वरून तें कळावें तारिख १६ वी जानेवारि सन्न १८३७.

जे. पी. लाकीन्स साहेब अर्जी करणार यांचे वकील.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, that letters of administration of the goods, chattels and credits of *Megjee Mooljee*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Toolseydass Megjee*, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the brother of the deceased, all persons interested are hereby apprized.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,—*Proctor.*

શ્રી•મુમબઇ•વાલો•ફીનકુ•મરનાર•એ૦ જ•મુલજીનો•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ• અખ તીયારનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુ દીકેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો•તુલશીદાશ• મેગજી•તેબી•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•ફીનકુ•રેહેવા શી•તથા•એ•મરનારનો•નાઇ•એ•ધણીએ અરજ•કીધોછે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વાશતે શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનાં•ભાળશતા•હોએ તેનાંઓને•જકેર•થાએ—તારીખ ૧૬ મી• જાંનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

કેય—ડબલીકુ—મારીશ—વકીલ•

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that probate of the last will and testament of *Manoel Alvaro Murzello*, late of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Monica Murzello, Ignacio de Silva, Joze Ignacio Dias*, and *Caetano de Viegas*, the executors therein named, *durante minoritate*, reserving the rights of *Francisco de Miranda*, the other executor named in the will, to come in and prove the same; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized therof.—Dated this 16th January, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

SUPREMA CORTE.—Tendo-se recorrido á suprema corte de judicatura em Bombay, para que se conceda a verificaçam da ultima vontade e testamento de *Manoel Alvaro Murzello*, habitante sido de Bombay, já defuncto, a *Monica Murzello, Ignacio da Silva, Joze Ignocio Dias, e Caetano de Viegas*, testamenteiros nomeados no mesmo, *durante menoridade*, reservando se o direito de *Francisco de Miranda*, outro testamenteiro, a tambem provar o dito testamento—Faz-se d'isso sabedor a todas as pessoas n'elle interssados. —16 de Janeiro, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Procurador de supplicante.*

A CARD.—*Amorchund Kimchund and Co.* have authorized *Jehangier Cursetjee, Esqr.*, to sign for us per procuration, during our absence.

AMORCHUND KHIMCHUND AND CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1837

NOTICE is hereby given,—That I, the undersigned, have appointed JEHANGEER CURSETJEE, Sett, a merchant of this place, to act for me, during my absence, and that all his transactions for me, shall be considered the same as if undertaken and performed by myself; as also all his acknowledgements, to discharges or acquittals shall be equally binding and valid as if it were my own.

KHIMCHUND MOTICHUND,

Executor of the Will of Motichund Amichund and for self.

NOTICE.—*Mr. Peter Ewart, and Mr. Edward Lyon*, are authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

GILLANDERS EWART AND CO.

Bombay, 16th January, 1837.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That *Aga Mahomed Khurreem*, is admitted as a partner in my establishment from the 1st instant, and the business will in future be conducted under the name of AGA MAHOMED RAHIM, AND CO.—Bombay January 17th, 1837.

AGA MAHOMED RAHIM SHERAZEE.

NOTICE.—All persons having demands against the late *Mr. J. J. and W. J. Reel*, are to prefer the same to *W. J. H. Reel*, at the chief engineer's office, within 14 days from this date, after which none shall be attended to.—Bombay, 10th January, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine,—No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

OVERLAND PACKET.---The Packet for transmission to *Mr. Waghorn*, by the *Hugh Lindsay*, advertised to sail on the 18th instant, will be kept open at our office for the receipt of letters till 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

FARNWORTH, AND CO.

Agents to Mr. Waghorn.

Bombay, Army Agency, 17th January, 1837.

BYCULLA CLUB.—At a half yearly general meeting of the members of the Byculla Club, held at the Club house, on Saterday, the 14th instant, it was carried.--That in future the entrance donation to the Byculla Club, be reduced to ~~Rs~~ 100, and the same be received from new members by five monthly instalments of ~~Rs~~.20 each.—Club House, 14th January, 1837.

WANTED--To rent by the Byculla Club, a large airy house within the walls of the fort. Tenders to be made to the secretary in writing, at the Club house, till the 25th instant.—Club House, 14th January, 1837.

AUCTION.---On Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell at the Apollo bunder, a teak built ship's cutter 29 feet long, by 7 feet 6 inches, copper-fastened and copper bottomed, pulls 12 oars, with masts, yards, sails, awning. Also an iron stanchion awning abaft. On the whole a desirable boat for cruising about the harbour, and sails fast.

She is now lying off the Apollo bunder.—Nesbit Lane, 16th January, 1837.

AUCTION.---On Friday, the 20th of January, 1837, at 11 A. M, *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will submit for sale, by public auction, at her residence at Bycuila, the household furniture and property of *Mrs. Col. Hunt*, embarked for Europe, consisting of--Plate and plated ware, hanging and pedestal argand lamps, glass, and queen's ware, large mirrors, vase lamps, a French eight day clock,—strikes half hours,—couches, chairs, tables, wallshades, wardrobes, and bedsteads, &c. &c.

ALSO.

An office shigram and horses, and a great variety of choice plants and shrubs in tubs and pots. The property will be on view on Tuesday the 17th inst., and following days. ---Nesbit Lane, 17th Jan. 1837.

AUCTION.---To-morrow the 18th January 1837, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will submit for sale by public auction, at their rooms, a large assortment of goods, comprizing 2,000 bundles wire thread, pieces Europe Ullachas, white cotton pocket handkerchiefs, about 200 gross bottle corks, Windsor soap, wooden pencils, buggy and tandem harnesses, 3 bottle plated liquor frames, handsome plated cruet frames, with 5 6 and 7 cut bottles, double branch wallshades complete, neck stocks, rolls of China ribbons, patent elastic girths, hardware, consisting of padlocks, sets of brass castors, cabin hooks, handles, pullies, knobs, tea bells, &c. Pine, and Berkley cheeses, hams, and at 12 o'clock, 4 hogsheads of beer. They will also sell, at 1 P. M., a handsome shigram belonging to the Queen of Cannanore, and which may be converted into an open carriage, and any other carriages or cattle that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 17th January 1837.

HOUSE AND GROUND—For sale by public auction.—On Monday, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will sell by public auction, unless previously sold by private bargain, the dwelling house and ground situate at lower Colabah, and now in the occupation of *Mr. Payne*.

The house is the property of Captain *G. F. Andrew*, and has been very recently constructed of the best materials.

Further particulars may be known on application at the office of the advertisers.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.---In a godown situated in Marine street, corner of Marine lane, opposite to the Apollo cotton screws, just received from London, per ships "*Carnatic*," and "*Scaleby Castle*," the following fashionable vehicles:---

A handsome light barouch, built expressly for this country, and painted a brown relieve color, and patent axletrees.

A ditto, light barouch, painted a chocolate color, with patent axletrees, as above.

A very neat and handsome phæton, with shifting shafts, adapted for one or two horses, painted Antwerp blue color, with patent axletrees.

A neat English built gig, having patent axles, and painted a green relieve.

A fashionable built stanhope, painted olive green, relieve light green with patent axles.

A ditto caned dennett, painted a dark green, as above.

The above carriages are from a first rate maker in London, and have been built of the best materials and purposely adapted for the Bombay roads, and are worthy attention of purchasers, being priced low, to insure a speedy sale. For further particulars, apply to *Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer and Co*---Bomby, 17th January, 1837.

MRS. LAUDER, CHAMBER MILLNER, DRESS AND CORSET-MAKER. Bell Lane, opposite the Portuguese Chapel, Fort, begs leave to inform the Ladies of the Presidency and the public in general, that she has removed into the Fort, where she continues to carry on her business, and trusts from her professional acquaintance and many years' experience, to merit a continuance of that patronage which has hitherto attended her, and for which she feels particularly grateful.

Mrs. Lauder respectfully requests leave to assure those Ladies who may honor her with their patronage, that nothing shall be wanting on her part to afford satisfaction on very moderate terms. Up-country orders executed on remittances with punctuality and dispatch, and Ladies attended at any hour during the day at their own houses.---Bombay, 16th January, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 17th Jan. 1837.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Paymaster of H. M's. 4th (Q. O.) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders, post-paid, for bills, at twenty one days' sight, on Messrs *Charles Hopkinson Barton & Co.* army agent's, Regent street, London, to the amount of £ 337, on thereabouts. The tenders to be for even sums of not less than £ 50 each, and to be delivered at Kirkee on or before the 5th Proximo.

Kirkee, January, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s. 30 days' sight, may be had of

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND CO.

Bombay, 17th January, 1837.

BILLS on Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. London, in three setts; say two setts of 1500 £. each, and one sett £1537 at 6 months' sight, may be had of

JAHANGHEIR NASSERVANJEE WADYA,

ON SALE—Sherry Wines of choice quality, from the firm of J. E. de Apalategui, of Xeres de la Frontera, in butts, hhds and quarter casks, now landing from the "*Carnatic*."---Apply to Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY and Co—Rampart-row, 17th January, 1837.

They have also on sale,---Port Wine of very superior quality, at ~~Rs~~ 20 ℔ doz. cash.

ON SALE.—Very elegant Pianofortes, grand, semi-grand, or grand square, received per "*Carnatic*," from Messrs. Collard and Collard (late Clementi, Collard and Collard) of London. These instruments are of the best quality, built expressly for this climate, and may be inspected at the office of Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY and Co.—Rampart-row, 17th Jan. 1837.

ON SALE.—A very handsome London built Britchska, received per *Carnatic*. Price Rs. 2200: may be seen at

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO'S.

FOR SALE.—Superior Madeira in wood, received direct; of the well known brand of Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira.—Also a small quantity of fine sherry in wood; Apply at the godowns of Mr. W. S. GREY.—Rampart row, 17th Jan., 1837.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign Johnston, 10th Regt. N. I. from Belgaum.
Lieut. Lynch, 16th Regt. N. I from Dhoolia.
Lieut. R. Farquhar, 6th Regt. N. I. from Seroor.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. J. Saunders, 15th Regt. N. I. to Tannah.
Lieut. Col. Sutherland, 13th Regt. N. I., to Europe.
Ensign J. M. Browne, Staff, to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Colabah, on the 13th instant, the wife of Apothecary C. Tucker, of His M's, 6th regt. of a son.

DEATH.

At Small Colabah, on the night of the 13th instant, Mr John Ferry, late a clerk of the Chief Secretary's Office on the pension establishment, aged 70 years.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 13th.—Brig Brooke, Adam Bleasdale, Master, from Liverpool, 4th Sept. 1836.

—Do.—Ship Aliquis, J. McFee, Master, from Liverpool, 15th Sept. 1836.

—15th.—Barque Blora, P. Leynel, Master, from Batavia, 16th Nov.

DEPARTURES.

—13th.—Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, to Gogo.

Passengers.—Kimchund Motichund, Esq., Amorchund Kemchund, Esq. and their families.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 17th JANUARY, 1837.

The *Aliquis*, the arrival of which we announced in our last, brought so little news, and that little was of such trifling interest, that we did not think it desirable to trouble our readers with an extra on the occasion.

The papers by her extend to the 15th of September only, and not to the 20th, as we expected. A few extracts from them will be found below.

The *Morning Herald* of the 11th, states it was currently reported that Sir Willoughby Cotton was to come out to Bombay;—it is to be presumed on the staff of the army.

We beg leave to draw attention once more to the subscription which has been set on foot for the needy relatives of the individuals who lost their lives on board the *Tigris* steamer.

There have been few cases which have called for the liberality of the benevolent, and particularly of the benevolent of this country, more than the present. All the sufferers in the unfortunate little steamer were, at the time they perished, engaged in the prosecution of an undertaking for the benefit of India. It appears too, that they were in the habit, up to the very last, of remitting a portion of their pay monthly to England for the support of the parties, in whose favor the subscription has been started; and these, there[illegible] in addition to the loss of their nearest relati[illegible] ed of their only means of subsis[illegible].

We trust the individuals wh[illegible] so liberally in their behalf, will, [illegible] done, take the precaution of circu[illegible] list very generally. Left as it has [illegible] covered with newspapers, the onl[illegible]s that it has not been more overlooked, indeed totally forgotten, by the public, but a small portion of whom frequent that building.

CELEBRATION OF HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY AT PAREL.

A half moon nearly has crept on us since the fête in honor of the birth-day of H. M. King William IV, on the 6th instant, and no notice has yet been taken of the occurrence.

The crowds of vehicles and pedestrians of all nations and castes hurrying towards Parel from 7 P. M., till nearly midnight, to endeavour to get places to see the illuminations and fireworks, proved the general interest taken in this annual demonstration of homage to the sovereign.

The evening commenced with the presentation of all the natives of rank and consideration, to the Rt. Hon. the Governor and Lady Grant.

The assemblage of natives on these occasions is of no ordinary interest. Every one has heard of the variously mingled population and costumes of Bombay, where a crowded bazar to a stranger has the appearance of a Carnival. But without pretending to over-refinement, we confess we prefer this annual sight of our native friends in grand attire, *en habit de cour*, to the more quickly moving scenes of every-day business life. This full dress ball *au naturel*, is worth all the masquerades and "fancy" affairs in the known world—Jack-puddings, Swiss paysannes, Spanish barbers, and all into the bargain. Our lovely countrywomen, thanks to the caprices of modern fashions, are always in fancy dresses, while the regulated mixture, of uniform and mufti is quite fanciful enough for the saheblogue. Then, say we again, give us the ready-made Carnival of Bombay! Those who absented themselves lost much. What would some of our London lionizing fashionables give for such a sight? Those who if a Persian, Delhi, or Mysore Prince was not to be had, would be but too happy to give one of his Majesty's Asiatic Esquires and Justices of the Peace, a hearty welcome to his father-(in-law)-land.

Besides natives of Bombay, there were men from far countries, "who occupy their business in great waters"; and representatives of minor foreign states, all looking up to the British power—the protector of commerce. The politician mixing with these groups might muse on the mystery of British rule in India—the government of opinion. No mystery this to these people,—not a man but could tell you that the government of opinion consists in the conviction, that no power but the British possesses *the will with the ability*, to protect their persons and their commerce, and gradually to give them enlightened institutions. By them we shall never be placed in competition with the un-maritime, uncommercial hordes of Russia. The Russians may find a *whey* in which to stir up the *Curds* "causing them to be furnished with arms, ammunition and money" (vide last Saturday's *Courier*) but they will never be able to sip the *cream* of Indian power.

We hope to be excused this digression, but it has lately been demonstrated in the teeth of Dr. Johnson, Voltaire and Jacques Delille, that the man who cannot pun would commit a burglary! But we must adjourn to the fireworks. These were remarkably well arranged; for instead of being let off as usual from the *surface* of the lake or tank, in compliment, we suppose to the all-engrossing topic of the day, they were confined to the BANK, from which might be seen rival houses (*forts*, we beg pardon) blazing away at each other till all ended in smoke, the BANK excepted, which remains in position in spite of the scorching of contending rockets and squibs!

But seriously speaking, we admired much the effect of the fire-works; more especially their long drawn shadows in the water, which the "stilly night" rendered a very effective and unruffled duplicate of the view above.

After a good supper at which we forget how many hundreds sat down, having drunk and cheered the healths of their Majesties, dancing was resumed until a moderately late hour. How exemplary is the population of Bombay, European and native, at the present day, in abstaining from any thing bordering on dissipation! Whether this be the cause or the effect of the establishment of the temperance society is quite immaterial, but to judge by the stillness of the island, all were immediately wrapt in sleep, or like Sancho Panza, silently invoking blessings on the memory of the genius who first invented that now indispensable recreation. When we retired, as T. Moore sings,—

"Every leaf was at rest
And we heard not a sound
But the toddy-man, tapping
The lofty palm tree."

CALCUTTA.

We understand that in consequence of Mr. Cameron's proceeding on sick leave to the Cape, Mr. F. Millett will be appointed to officiate as a Member, and Mr. J. P. Grant as Secretary of the Law Commission.—*Calcutta, Courier, Jan.* 3.

Notwithstanding the extract lately published in the Canton papers on the subject of the exportation of Raw Silk from China, by which it appeared to be the intention of the local authorities to enforce with more strictness the law which limits at 10,000 catties the quantity that any one ship is allowed to carry away; it seems the foreign merchants find no great difficulty in evading the restriction. A letter of the 19th November, mentions that 2000 bales of Silk have been shipped for England in the *Asia* and 1100 in the *Eliza Stewart*. The quantity going home this year from China is estimated at twenty thousand bales. —*Ibid.*

GREAT SALE OF OPIUM.—The Opium sale, the first of the season, took place to-day. It consisted of 5000 chests of Patna and 2000 of Benares, and though we are informed there were speculators yesterday upon it in the bazar, offering to contract for delivery of Patna lots at 1375 Rupees, this portion of the sale has averaged upwards of 1600 Rupees and the Benares about 1470. The exact average we do not expect to obtain in time for our *dawk* edition, the quantity having been so very enormous. The first lot went at 1370, the next three lots at 1365 which was the minimum price—at the 43d lot the biddings rose to 1435, at the 65th to 1500, at the 88th to 1605, reaching the maximum of 1685 at about the 230th lot; after which the biddings drooped to 1590 in the first half of the Patna. The Benares opened at 1505 and drooped to 1455 the minimum. The second portion of the Patna opened at 1610 and ranged between 1600 and 1625. The aggregate amount of this enormous sale is not less than *a crore and ten lakhs* of rupees, nearly double the amount of the first sale of last year, and equal, at the present rate of exchange with England, to more than 1200,000*l.* sterling! A result so far beyond expectation ought to put the Government in a good humour to listen to projects requiring a little expenditure for the benefit of the country—in connexion with which subject we refer to some remarks about the Agra road, which we copy from the *Bombay Courier* received to day.—*Calcutta Courier, January* 4.

The Governor General's third *soriée* was equally attractive with the two preceding ones, although perhaps the number of articles displayed was less numerous. The fine arts contributed their due and proper share to the entertainment, and threw into shade the less dazzling, but more rare, productions of the ancient world. The eye on entering the hall was first drawn to the two beautiful cups, presented to be run for at the ensuing Races by Lord Auckland and by Raboo Dwarkanath, they are indeed chief d'œuvres of the rival artists Messrs. Pittar and Hamilton —and it is difficult to assign the palm of elegance, taste or good workmanship between them. But we must look upon these as adjuncts only to the proper and scientific entertainment of the evening. On the same table with the Auckland Cup was arranged for exhibition the superb series of national medals presented to General Allard by the French Monarch, as a species of equivalent for the rich collection of Bactrian relics deposited in the Royal Library at Paris by the general on the part of their discoverer the Chevalier Ventura. They well merit a minute examination.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

Since submitting to the Committee on the 4th of July, my written statement respecting the Salt Monopoly, I have perused a supplement to the collection of papers relating to the Salt Revenue. This document, published in January of the present year, at Calcutta, by order of the Governor of Bengal, is entitled to a few remarks, which I beg now to submit to the Committee.

The opinions and doctrines advanced by the Board of Customs, in 1833, are maintained in this more recent publication, and, indeed, considered as having received no answer from the Advocates of an open trade in Salt. In proof that six seers or twelve pounds of salt per head is an adequate allowance for the whole population of Bengal, reference is made, by the Board of Customs to the supposed consumption of the convict population of our Australian possessions. (*a*) The Board fancies that this consumption is about six pounds, eight ounces per annum for the settlement of Sydney; and the discovery is brought twice under the notice of the Indian Government, under the designation of "a curious fact." On due examination, however, I think the supposed average consumption will be found to be no fact at all. I believe the allowance of two ounces of salt per week, will be found on enquiry to apply chiefly to rations consisting for the most part of salt meat. Much of the meat delivered to the convicts both in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land has always consisted of salted provisions; and indeed, in the very extract given, by the Board itself, salt pork is expressly named, without its being mentioned, whether the beef or mutton be salted or otherwise. But, the question is put beyond reach of conjecture by the official statement of Commissioner Bigge, and which is as follows:—"An allowance of two and a half pounds of salt is made for every hundred loaves of bread, and half a pound of salt is allowed to each man per week, when fresh meat is issued." (*b*) Instead, then, of six pounds, eight ounces, as the Board of Customs imagines, the consumption of each convict, exclusive of the salt in bread, is twenty-six pounds: each convict is allowed two pounds of bread per diem, (*c*) and the salt in this ration per annum will amount to four pounds eleven ounces; so that the total consumption of the male adult convict will amount to above thirty pounds. Thus, his consumption is between four and five times as great as that erroneously supposed by the Board of Customs. The consumption given by the Board, the Committee will observe, does not differ widely from that which I have given for the work-house of the Parish of St. Pancras, or six pounds and an ounce, but which excludes the salt contained in butter, bacon, and bread. The thirty pounds of salt and upwards, used by the adult male convicts of New South Wales, is of course, not the average consumption of the colony, but would be reduced by the smaller consumption of aged men, infirm persons of both sexes, women and children. On the average of the two years 1832 and 1833, the importations of salt into the colony of New South Wales amounted to 36,813 bushels. This, divided by a computed population of sixty thousand (*d*) would give an average consumption per head exceeding 34 pounds. The export of salt is a mere trifle, not worth naming, but there is a very large exportation of salted provisions over and above what is imported; most of which, however, is again consumed in the Australian fisheries, and therefore generally by persons comprehended in the population of the colony. There is also a local manufacture of salt, not included in the quantity above given; so that, perhaps, the 34 lbs. is not an exaggerated average after all. But, it will be recollected, that a great part is a government expenditure and therefore a profuse one, and that much is probably consumed by horses, sheep, and black cattle; the proportion of which to the population is perhaps greater than in any other country where cattle are properly attended to. Upon the whole the error of the Board of Customs is pretty much of the same nature as if they were to argue that on Board a man-of-war, little or no salt was consumed, because no ration of it was served to the crew.

Many pages of the supplemental salt paper are expended in endeavouring to prove the impracticability of importing salt from England. On the evidence exhibited by Mr. Reid, before the House of Commons, in 1832, it is attempted to be shewn by the Board, that the cost of importing salt, with a profit, from Liverpool to Calcutta, exclusive of duty, will amount to about 44 rupees or £4 8s. per ton. Mr. Reid stated that he had been offered freigth for Calcutta, at twenty shillings per ton; but, that he thought two pounds a fair average rate for calculation. The Board of Customs thinks Mr. Reid's highest rate "much too low." (*e*) Suppose to these hypothetical statements, the result of actual experience; viz. the price of foreign salt at Sydney, as it is exhibited in a series of Price Currents weekly from November 1835 to March last, which I had lately inspected. These differ only by small fractional parts, and therefore I shall give only the latest of them; that of the 3d of March; which is as follows:—

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Liverpool, ...per ton..	2 0 0 *a*	2 2 0
St. Ubes, ... ditto..	1 5 0 *a*	1 10 0
American, ... ditto..	1 5 0 *a*	0 0 0
Bay, ... ditto..	2 0 0 *a*	0 0 0
Basket, ... per dozen.	0 4 0 *a*	0 4 6

The voyage from England to Sydney is probably about one-fourth part longer than the voyage from England to Bengal; nor are the returns from Sydney by any means so favorable as the returns from Bengal; for many of the outward bound ships are obliged to go to China and the various ports of India in search of cargoes; yet, under all these disadvantages, the market price of salt at Sydney is less than one-half of the estimate of the Board of Customs, and does not exceed the mere freight estimated by Mr. Reid, and which the Board of Customs fancied was "much too low." The facts I have now stated, must, I think, be considered as a corroboration of the opinion I formerly offered to the Committee; when I stated that I was convinced, we should "deceive ourselves, if we attempted to calculate the charge of exporting salt from England to Bengal by an ordinary estimate of freights, charges, and profits, without reference to the peculiar circumstances affecting each speculation."

The Salt Board, according to the supplementary paper, appears as much alarmed as ever at the notion of establishing an excise on salt. "The idea of an excise, in this country," it says, "has always appeared frightful to all who have considered the instruments, which, unfortunately, we should be forced to employ in its maintenance." "The ablest men," it adds, "who ever reflected upon the subject, have deprecated any attempt at the introduction of such a system." The Board then quotes the opinion of the Finance Committee of 1809. Its opinion, however, against an excise, I must beg leave to observe, apply to a general system throughout the possessions subject to the presidency of Bengal, and not to an excise, upon one well defined article, confined to one part of the country. Attached to the Report of the Finance Committee there were, no doubt, some very eminent names; but I cannot think that either the opinions or recommendations of that Committee can be considered upon this particular question to be entitled to much regard; for it was this very Committee which recommended the existing system of Town and Transit Duties; a system unproductive of revenue, and justly characterised as constituting an universal system of excise of the worst description. (*g*)

A great portion of the supplement to the collection of papers is employed in endeavouring to point out the difficulty or the impracticability of establishing an excise on salt in Bengal; but, I am really at a loss to discover a single fact or argument against an excise which may not equally, and, in fact, still more decidedly be urged against the system of monopoly. Under the latter, the same class of officers is employed; the same kind of expense incurred; the manufacture much more extensively diffused; the revenue, without making any comparison, precarious and declining, and the Government not only a tax gatherer, its proper function in this case, but also a manufacturer and a trader. One of the objections urged, is that the Molunghee or manufacturer could not be expected to advance the tax upon salt, seeing that he now requires the aid of government in the shape of an advance, even for carrying on the manufacture. The answer to this is obvious enough, that, in India, no considerable manufacture at all is conducted without advances, either from the government or from some one else. It is not the mere artisan that either in India or in any other country carries on any considerable manufacture, but a few capitalists. In Bengal, the Indigo manufacture is carried on by a few dozen persons, native and European capitalists, who are compelled to make advances to the cultivator for plant, and even for the rent of land for growing plant; yet the Indigo manufacture is of about double the value of the whole boiled salt of Bengal; tax and all included. The same is the case with the manufacture of lac dye, and even of sugar fit for exportation. In proportion as the manufacture is improved it requires larger masses of capital to carry it on; and, consequently, falls into the hands of a comparatively small number of persons. In the case of the manufacture of salt, this condensation is fictitiously advanced by the addition of the tax to the natural cost of production. Indeed a further condensation is produced by the restriction of the manufacture to those places in which the manufacture cannot only be most cheaply conducted. There will be no necessity then, as anticipated by the Board of Customs, for levying the excise on Salt from many thousands of manufacturers.

The only danger will be, that they will be too few, as happens with every heavily taxed commodity subject to much regulation as the excise on glass, paper, and soap in this country.

In the event of an excise duty being established in Bengal the Board of Customs seems to consider it as a matter of certainty that "every maund of salt that would pay excise duty, two maunds would be smuggled." (*h*) I must, with submission, consider this affirmation as a mere begging of the question and this upon the most slight and untenable grounds possible. An author quoted by the Board, Sir Thomas Barnard, makes an assertion that one third only of the salt consumed in England paid duty; or that out of a consumption of 150,000 tons, 50,000 only paid tax. I really cannot bring myself to think that the round and isolated assertion of an author, who wrote 20 years ago, and who is far from having a reputation for accuracy, ought to be taken by a public Board as an admitted fact worth arguing upon. This round assertion, in round numbers, however, contains, in fact internal evidence of exaggeration and error. A consumption of 150,000 tons would have given, on the population of England in 1811, (Scotland and Ireland had then their own salt) above 35lbs. per head, and on that of 1821, one of 30lbs. per head, both of which far exceed the present estimated consumption when salt is about *one-sixteenth* part of the price it was when taxed, and far more extensively used in all the arts. It seems admitted, however, that there was considerable smuggling in England; but, this arose from a complex system of drawbacks, from the existence of different systems of excise, in different parts of the kingdom, and of a tax equal in amount to forty times the prime cost of the commodity. There is no reason to infer from this, that, in Bengal, where there will hardly exist any system of drawbacks, at all, and where the duty, instead of being forty times the amount of the article, will not be above one-tenth part of that amount, the same extent of smuggling should take place.

The example of the French excise on salt appears to me deserving of the attention of the Committee in reference to the establishment of an excise in Bengal. The nett revenue raised by it is more than double that at present raised by the Bengal monopoly, and this from a population by one-fourth part less numerous. It is also raised not only from a sea coast three times as extensive as that of Bengal with many harbours and rivers, exposed every where to the cheap salt of foreign countries, but also from brine springs in the interior.

The Board of Customs seem to have the same apprehension of smuggling from Custom duties that they have from excise; and, I confess I am a good deal surprised to find the opinion of so enlightened a public officer as Mr. Trevelyan quoted in favour of this motion. I think, however, that I can prove that Mr. Trevelyan is less quoted than misquoted. Mr. Trevelyan shows, I think satisfactorily enough, that two-thirds of all the salt consumed by the inhabitants of the western provinces of Bengal pay no duty; and he contrasts this with the quantity which, for a population of nearly the same amount, was nearly three times as great. The real causes of the difference are transparent and, although overlooked by the Board of Customs, most satisfactorily explained by Mr. Trevelyan. The lower provinces of Bengal subject to the monopoly, Mr. Trevelyan shews to be peculiarly well adapted for fiscal objects. In three directions they are sea, forest, or mountain girt; and on the fourth, they have a tolerably good river frontier, with a strong line of preventive service. There is, moreover, not one brine spring or salt-lake within their limits. It is very much the reverse with the western provinces. Here, there is an exposed frontier of five hundred miles without river, mountain, or forest, and with most inadequate custom and preventive establishments. Along the whole of that ideal frontier the price of salt, according to Mr. Trevelyan's statement, is just one-third part of the tax imposed upon it when it crosses the imaginary line. A tax, under such circumstances so exorbitant, is neither more nor less than a wilful bounty held out to the smuggler; and, it would be strange indeed if extensive smuggling did not take place.

In truth, as I have shown in my former statement, the revenue of the western provinces is by the imposition of almost prohibitory duties, sacrificed in order to protect the revenue derived in the eastern provinces from the monopoly. More is lost by the one operation than is gained by the other, and the result of this short-sighted policy is, that the sum total of the revenue derived from salt throughout India is comparatively trifling.

Notwithstanding the stout defence of the Monopoly, exhibited throughout the greater part of the Supplemental Paper, I am happy to discover, towards its close, that much of these essential errors of the Monopoly are surrendered. The plan of selling at fixed prices from the warehouses, long ago recommended by the Directors, and long systematically resisted by the Board, appears at length to be resolved on. The Salt (I suppose instead of being sold at periodical auctions), is to be sold for ready money, at fixed prices, and at all the golahs, in any quantity, not less than 100 maunds. The material objections to this system are, that the prices, in order to insure a stable revenue, must be fixed yearly, according to the cost of manufacturing the Salt, and that, therefore, there cannot be in it that degree of stability which will encourage the merchant to import salt from a distance. If, however, the fixed price should be the system which I have recommended, in my former paper, as a medium course and a temporary step in the progress towards a better system, be, at once will in operation. The large importations, paying the duty of three rs. per maund, which have lately taken place from Bombay and other places, which the Board states to have already amounted to six thousand tons, and which it thought would not fall short of ten thousand, in the course of the year, would greatly contribute to facilitate the change towards an improved system. At three rupees per maund, ten thousand tons of salt would yield a revenue of £81,000, a much larger sum than was ever realized from the retail sales so much insisted on, and, morever, promptly paid, entailing no charge of establishment, and consequently subject to no deduction;—in a word a clear net revenue. A duty of three rupees a maund, however, is much too high, and, as I have before pointed out, one that, on an average of years, has never been realized with the monopoly. In fact, I find on calculation, that on the average of the 20 years of the last charter a prompt payment of 2½ rupees per maund would more than realize the nett revenue which has been received.

The salt thus described, I presume to be salt of solar evaporation, imported either from Bombay or Ceylon. I have no doubt but it was all imported by European shipping as return cargoes for the cargoes of corn, sugar, and other articles exported from Bengal. I presume also, that, unlike the salt of Madras, it paid no local tax before exportation, judging by the Calcutta sale prices, which was 50 rupees per 100 maunds, or £1 7s. per ton; a price which no doubt appears very low, but is still somewhat dearer than the corresponding article of St. Ubes salt at Sydney, as I have quoted it in the earlier part of this paper.

Some stress seems to be laid by the Board of Customs, I think rather idly, upon the low price which Liverpool salt fetches in the Calcutta market. In the meanwhile, it is to be observed that that price is the same as the price of two thirds of all the Bengal boiled salt, or of all that is manufactured at Hedgelle and Tumlook. The Cheshire salt fetches in Calcutta, I find, a much higher price than the salt either of the Mediterranean, coast of France or of Bombay. In the consumption of all articles of this nature every one knows there is much of habit and even of prejudice; while the purchaser is naturally diffident of any article of merchandise whatever that is new to the consumer and not of established credit in the market, whatever be its intrinsic value. For the boiled salt of Cuttack, the natives of Bengal will pay 14 per cent. more than for the pure muriate of soda imported from France; but the colonists of New South Wales will pay 60 per cent. more for the common boiled salt of Cheshire than they will for the salt of St. Ubes. The people of Bengal invariably prefer their own pecular rice to that of any other country; but they are singular in that taste; for in every market in the world, except their own, it is of very inferior estimation and value. Something perhaps must also be allowed, among so poor a people as those of Bengal, for the commodity that is strongest, that is least mild, and, therefore, most economical in use; and the boiled impure salt procured by a hasty evaporation has, unquestionably that superiority over a pure muriate of soda. The Board of Customs state that the people of Bengal prefer fish not altogether fresh: the same thing is stated of the West India negroes with respect to the herrings imported for their use; and I have been told that in some of the poorer parts of the south of Europe, oil somewhat rancid is preferred as food to that which is fresh and sweet. Habit and economy, probably, both contribute to the production of this false taste or appetite.

J. CRAWFORD.

(*a*) Supplement to the Collection of Papers; page 65.
(*b*) Report of the Commissioners of inquiry into the state of New South Wales; ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 19th June 1822; page 65.
(*c*) Commissioner Bigge's Report; page 64.
(*d*) By the Census of 1828, the population was between thirty six and thirty seven thousand, and is supposed to increase at the rate of four thousand per annum.
(*e*) Supplement to the Collection of Papers; page 104.
(*f*) Page 16.
(*g*) Mr. Trevelyan's Report; Calcutta 1824.

THE RUSSIAN MANIFESTO.

The following is a copy of the Proclamation of the Emperor of Russia, ordering a general levy throughout the whole of his extensive empire, with the exception of two districts, in the proportion of five recruits to every thousand male inhabitants:—

PROCLAMATION OF THE EMPEROR.

"ST. PETERSBURGH, AUG. 24.—Desiring to facilitate to our subjects the fulfilment of their respective duties, and the execution of the regulations relative to conscription, we have thought proper to abolish in time of peace the general levy replaced by the manifesto of the 4th of August, 1834, by particular levies distributed between the two parties of the empire. After having established these general orders our solicitude was directed towards the condition of the sub-officers and soldiers of our army, and we resolved to soften it as much as possible, by abridging the time required for active service. To secure this result, we ordered that all soldiers or sub-officers who had served 20 years without having incurred censure, either in the active troops or in the army of reserve, should have the right to an unlimited absence. This measure produced the most beneficial results. According to the regulation of the 30th of Aug., 1834, the soldiers having the right to unlimited leave, and who, in consequence of their irreproachable conduct, had acquired the right to a retreat, went to their homes, and, still having the advantage of belonging to the military rank, employed themselves in the different branches of industry. The efforts directed to an end so praiseworthy contributed at the same time to improve their individual condition and the resources of the State. The two manifestoes above alluded to, in improving the condition of the troops, had the inevitable consequence of diminishing to some extent the number of active troops. On one hand the annual levies were not raised—at least if not in all the Governments, in a large portion of the empire; and on the other, the time of the after-service being reduced, has tended considerably to reduce the skeletons of the army. This falling off is particularly felt at this moment, when the soldiers who have entered the service in consequence of the levies of 1812, 1813, and 1814, have obtained unlimited leave. Under these circumstances we judge it necessary to establish the Staff of the army upon a footing corresponding with the necessities of the State, and with the end of completing our army and our fleet to proceed actually by acception to a general levy throughout the whole extent of the empire. There will be this year a general levy of recruits in all the empire, with the exception of and Bessarabia—namely, five recruits in 1,000 male individuals; secondly, all the laws actually existing for the forwarding of recruits are maintained in their full vigour at the approaching levy; thirdly, there shall not be the least change in the regulations established for the enlistment of recruits among the Cossacks of Little Russia, and among the peasants belonging to the districts of the military colonies for the cavalry."—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 13.

REVERIE ON ROTHSCHILD.

"Poor" Rothschild, as people say now he is dead, never having had the opportunity of so designating him whilst he was living, was only fifty-nine at the time of his decease. What an untimely death for a man who occasionally carried two or three millions in his waistcoat pocket! Surely it must be hard for so rich a man to die even before he had reached the three-score and ten of ordinary humanity. A man with a capital like his might have been con-

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ert, one would suppose, to jog on comfortably to the age 00, even in such a world as this, and still be reckoned derate in his ambition compared with the Mathuselem dard before the flood. If a bribe could have stayed the purpose of the skeleton fiend, here was a man who d have furnished it with a liberality sufficient to have fied the most insatiate avarice. If Death were short eady money, he could hardly have done better than to e laid Rothschild under contribution, on condition of nting him a few brief years longer in his breathing rld. We dare say the great Jew capitalist would not ve stuck out for a trifle—the bargain would not have ne off for want of a swinging "consideration" to the ast enemy." What unthrifty policy to "take off" a an-monger of such surprising magnitude. How mortiing for one who could buy a thousand lives not to be ble to save his own; yet it may console lean poverty to now that the man of millions stands no better chance of ngevity than themselves.

The *Times* is of opinion that Rothschild was a "good" an—but then we do not take the *Times'* notion of "goodess" to be remarkably lofty. If he were really a good an, he is doubtless gone to Heaven, *malgré* his moneyealing iniquities, and in spite of the difficulties which the cripture tells us rich men find in their progress to paraise. We would not hint a doubt of his future blessedess; it is sufficient to say that he was a stock-jobber to ve the world a sufficient notion of the virtues he most kely possessed. Every body knows the rectitude by hich that body is distinguished, and their righteous ansations in this world form, no doubt, a very fit passort to eternal happiness in the next. In any case Rothshild could hardly be much worse than his jobbing assoiates, unless we are to estimate his sins by the magnitude f his speculations; and if we suppose the worst, he will ot want congenial associates, if Milton's Mammon be till an inmate of Pandemonium.—*Satirist, August 7.*

HAMPTON COURT PALACE, &c.

This noble and once splendid edifice, with its park, garens, and labyrinth, has been a good deal visited this season by "the natives," but as to foreigners, whether livey or dull, condescending to look at such things in Engand, it must not be expected. It is true that now and then some foreign Prince, whose territory may perhaps be as extensive as Lord's Cricket Ground, or Lincoln's Inn-fields, but by no means so well and wealthily peopled, deigns to look in at such places; and even French Counts and German Barons, who have no territory whatever, nor any equipage except what rolls on "the four aces," will occasionally be so condescending as to thrust their well-glued-on mustachios into the eyes of our respectable citizen's wives and daughters, who come hither for recreation and amusement. Very lately when we were strolling through the suite of apartments, two of these "rugged Pyrrhi, with Hyrcanian jaws," were very near getting their whiskers unseated by two stripplings of Eaton, whose female friends they had stared at too fiercely. But, independent of such occasional intruders, the company allowed to go through the Royal apartments are always of the respectable classes, and it is said that so many as 400 persons have passed through them in one day. This is a pretty good proof that the Palace, built and inhabited by a Roman Cardinal (Wolsey), and amplified as well as beautified by the no less renowned chief of the Protestants, the immortal William of Orange, does still possess considerable attractions for the British people, and it is much to be regretted, that as a place of at least occasional residence, it has ceased for nearly a century to be a seat of royalty, as King George II. and Queen Caroline were the last of our Sovereigns who resided here, for although the state apartments are kept in the same order as formerly, yet all the other parts of this immense pile of buildings is inhabited by eleemosynary occupiers, during their Majesties' pleasure—that, is generally, for life, and on the departure of e occupier there are generally a dozen claimants for the ant premises. Some idea may be formed of its extent hen we inform our readers that the Palace alone occupies eight acres of ground, and the walks in the gardens, Palace, and wilderness, are computed to be three miles in xtent; an avenue that forms the east front to the banks of the Thames, passing round a small lake, is three quarters of a mile in length. Formerly the gardens were in the Dutch taste of Le Notre; the compass and square were used, and the hollies and yews were formed into peacocks and other shapes of birds and animals. The greatest garden curiosity here now is "The Vine:" it is believed to be the largest in Europe, or perhaps in the world. The house in which it flourishes is 72 feet long, and the breadth 30 feet; the principal vine is more than 110 feet long, and at [illegible] from the ground the stem is 27 inches in circumference; it is a fine species of the black Hamburg grape; it bears in some seasons above 2,500 bunches, or about a ton weight of fruit. The wilderness, as it is called, is finely diversified with various sorts of splendid forest trees; through it you go to the maze, or labyrinth; this was formed about 150 years ago, and is a great attraction to the visiters, who, having made their way in, are sometimes hours in trying to make their way out again, although the whole plot does not occupy more than an acre of ground. There are also some very large orange trees, mostly in full bearing. But leaving the attractions of these extensive gardens, the interior presents beauties and curiosities of another kind, of which it is impossible for us to give more than a very slight sketch at present. After passing the grand staircase and guard chamber, you enter the first presence chamber, wherein are Kneller's great picture of King William III. landing at Torbay and Queen Mary, by Wissing. There are many curious and some fine old pictures of every school in this and the succeeding rooms. In the ing's drawing room is the still attractive picture of George ., the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, &c., reviewing Dragoons, by Sir W. Beechey. In King William III.'s bed room, in which is the state bed of Queen Charlotte, we have the distinguished ladies of Charles II.'s Court—viz. Queen Catharine, Princess Mary, Anne Duchess of York, Duchesses of Richmond and Portsmouth, (Nell Gwynne), Duchess of Somerset, Duchess of Cleveland, Countesses of Rochester, Northumberland, Sunderland, Ossory, and de Grammont, &c. The whole number of pictures is about 300, and they are generally well worth the attention of real judges in the arts; besides these, the ceilings and staircases are splendidly painted with historical and allegorical subjects. It was in this Palace that Edward VI. was born, October 12, 1537; and where his mother, Queen Jane Seymour, died a few days afterwards. Here Henry VIII. married his sixth wife, Catherine Parr, in July, 1543, and died in four years after. Charles II. was confined here by the Parliament, and it as a favourite residence of Cromwell.—*Morning Herald, September 13.*

A PEEP INTO THE FRENCH COURT.

(FROM PRINCE PUCKLER-MUSKAW'S NEW TOUR.)

Shortly after my arrival in Paris, I was introduced at the Tuileries, which has been lately much beautified by the king. The separation of a small portion of the great gardens, forming a ring immediately round the palace, which was so loudly declaimed against by the public prints, is a decided improvement. The king's palace is not now subject to the rude proximity of what was not much better than a common highway.

The ceremony of presentation to the Citizen-king is not encumbered with much of court-etiquette; but the apartments through which we were led, and the saloon, where we were graciously received by his majesty, are not devoid of a certain royal magnificence. The queen, with the members of the royal family and some ladies of the court, were seated at a round table covered with green cloth, and occupied with female handiwork. A few gentlemen, none in uniform, were grouped round the table, or dispersed about the room. After the usual introduction, I entered into a lively conversation with the queen, a woman of that class whom it is impossible to know without esteeming. Madame Adelaide, the sister of the king, is full of vivacity and amiability; and the young princes and princesses are well educated, natural, and simple, without being destitute of that dignity which is the prerogative of their high station.

Afterwards, the king did me the honour to converse with me, *privatim*, for a considerable time, and, in the allusions which he frequently made to England, displayed a great deal of information with regard to the peculiarities of that country; he, at the same time, took occasion to drop not a few very flattering notices of my English Tour, and was so condescending as to favour me with several useful hints in reference to my intended trip to America. It is impossible to manage conversation in a more attractive style than his majesty, and the greatest attachment to his person is visible among all those who are about him.

Among these deserves particular mention, General Gourgaud, so honourably known by his faithful adherence to Napoleon, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure to make a few days after I had marked him out, on the parade of the Feast of July, as the most elegant and dignified officer of the army.

A few days afterwards, I was invited to dine with his majesty. According to an innate trick of my nature, which I fear, it is impossible to cure, I came too late. I suspect I was the last, for the queen immediately gave me her arm, that I might squire her into the dining-room. A party of forty sat down to dinner; and, as I had read not a little in the Carlist papers of the excessive economy said to prevail in the citizen-king's family, I confess I was more observant than I should otherwise have been of the festal arrangements. I found, however, quite the contrary of all that the newspapers had asserted; and, except George the Fourth's courtly domesticity, I had found none better organized than that of Louis Philippe. Behind each guest was stationed a servant in splendid livery, and beside him a pure and sparkling *vaiselle*, which, in many of our German courts, from sheer want of polishing, is as dull as tin; kitchenery and wine were very good, and in great profusion, and the attendance ready and nimble, in the best English *genre*, which has now become quite universal in all the best houses in Paris. The king and queen helped some dishes with their own hands, and animated the entertainment with all the kind offices of a royal hospitality.

After dinner the company retired to the open terrace which overlooks the noble garden of the Tuileries. This terrace, however, is doomed, and must, I fear, fall before the rage for symmetry, to which our modern architects sacrifice every thing. I ventured to expostulate with her majesty on this subject, and suggested how suitable a green-house would be in such a situation, but I am afraid the symmetry-system will celebrate an ovation over more influential schemings than mine. I had here also the pleasure of making the acquaintance of two ladies of the queen, Mesdames de Dolomien and de Montjoie, who surprised me with their bilingual powers, and spoke German as amiably and as sweetly as French.—*Albion, August 15.*

GROUSE SHOOTING.

SCOTLAND, CUMBERLAND, YORKSHIRE, LANCASHIRE, STAFFORDSHIRE, AND DERBYSHIRE.

On the 11th of August the sportsman arrives at his shooting quarters; probaby some isolated tavern, "old as the hills," (if such a house as the grouse shooter occasionally locates himself in, the northern and midland counties in England, or in Scotland, where oat-cake and peat supply the place of coal and fuel, can be called a tavern.) The place, humble in character, has been the immediate resort of sportsmen in August, although, during the rest of the year, sometimes many months clapse ere a customer, save some itinerant salesman, calling for his mug of beer, "darkens the door." The shooter should now go out several hours with the dogs, somewhat to abate their ardour and his own, and to bring them the better under command. He returns to dine, or more probably to sup, on whatever the hospitality of the house affords. Whoever, on such an occasion, is nice about his fare, provided it be clean, does not deserve the appellation of sportsman—he is no true son of the hills! At the house will be found all the keepers and tenters, and poachers, and young men from the country round assembled, amounting in the whole to not more than some eight or ten persons, all *knowing ones*, each anxious to display his knowledge of the number and localities of the broods, but each differing, wide as the poles asunder, in his statement, except on four points, on which all are agreed, viz., that the hatching season has been finer than was ever known before! that the broods are large and more numerous than were ever counted before! that the birds are heavier and stronger than were ever seen before! and that they will, on the following day, lie better than they ever did on any previous opening day in the recollection of the oldest person present! each successive season being, in their idea, more propitious than its precursor! Anxiety and expectation now arrive at a climax. At night, the blithe and jocund peasantry mingle with their superiors. Their pursuits are, for once, something akin. In the field-sports they can sympathize together; the peasant and the peer associate—the ploughboy and the squire talk familiarly together; it is the privilege of the former—his prescriptive right! The circling cup and light-hearted and hilarious laugh promiscuously go round! This night distinctions are unknown*—and would that it were oftener so! The collision of the baronet with his tenantry never does any harm: on the contrary, it generates that good disposition and true English feeling which ought to pervade all classes of society. The field-sports form one of the strongest links in the social compact and are productive of more real good than is generally conceived, (when selfishness forms no ingredient in the compound in the landlord.) Were it not for the field-sports, the country would be deserted by the rich—the wealth accumulated by the honest industry of the native husbandmen would be squandered, as in the case of Ireland, in the frivolities of fashion, in town, or in a foreign land. But we are wandering from our beat. Long before midnight, all who can obtain beds, retire, though not an eye is drowsy. The retainers lie on sofas, elbow-chairs, or whatever else presents itself; but sleep is almost a stranger during the night. The soldier before battle, or the minister about to introduce a measure which must either establish his popularity and fame, or oust him from place and all the sweets of office, is not more anxious as to the result of the morrow, than is the sportsman on the night of the 11th of August! Sleep if you can, "for, lords, to-morrow is a busy day." Morning dawns, "and heavily with *mists* comes on the day." The occupiers of benches and chairs are first on the alert; the landlady is called—breakfast is prepared—the dogs are looked at—all is tumult, noise, and confusion. Reckless must he be that can rest longer in bed,—"the cootie moor-cocks crously crow,"—breakfast is hastily despatched—next is heard the howling and yelping of dogs, the creeking of whips, the snapping of locks, the charging, and flashing, and firing of guns, and every other note of preparation! The march is sounded, and away they wend for the heather and hills, true *peep-a'-day boys*, far, far from the busy money-getting world, to breathe empyreal air; to enjoy a sport that should be monopolized by princes—if, indeed, princes could be found deserving of such a monopoly! Every person the shooter meets with seems this day to have thrown off his sordid cloak, and to be divested of those meaner passions which render life miserable: all are now warm, open-hearted, frank, sincere, and obliging. The sportsman's shooting-dress is a sibboleth, which introduces him alike to his superiors, to his fellows, and his inferiors: an acquaintance is formed at first sight; there are no distant looks, no coldness, no outpouring of arrogance, or avarice, or pride, but a happy rivalry exists, to eclipse each other in the number and size of the birds killed—the chief object of emulation being to kill the finest old cock. Let us be understood to express, that this happy state of things subsists only so long as the shooter's peregrinations are circumscribed by the limits of his own or his friend's manor. The moment he becomes a borderer, a very different reception awaits him! To the sportsman in training, full of health and strength, well-appointed, it is of little consequence whether there be game or not. The inspiring character of the sport, and the wild beauty of the scenery, so different from what he is elsewhere in the habit of contemplating, holds out a charm that dispels fatigue! He feels not the drudgery! To him the hills are lovely in every aspect; whether beneath a hot autumnal sun, with not a cloud to intercept the torrid beam, or beneath the dark canopy of thunder-clouds—whether in the frosty morn or in the dewy eve—whether when through the clear atmosphere he surveys, as it were in a map, the countries that lie stretched around and beneath him, or when he wanders darkly on, amidst eternal mist that roll continuously past him—still a charm pervades the hills! The sun shines brighter, and the storms rage more furiously than in the valleys! The very sterility pleases: and to him, who has been brought thither by the rapid means of travelling now adopted, from some bustling mart of trade, or vortex of fashion, the novelty of lonesomeness is agreeably exciting! The stillness that reigns around is as wonderful to him as the solidity of land to the stranded sailor! Scarcely is there a change of scene—stillness and solitude—hill and ravine—sky and heather—every where magnificent—the outline everywhere bold—and, where the view terminates amidst rocks and crags, frequently sublime! At noon-day, near some rocky summit, perchance on the shepherd's stone, the shooter seats himself, and shares his last sandwich with his panting dogs. We will suppose him to be on the boundary of the muir-lands; on one hand he sees an unbounded expanse of heathery hills, by no means monotonous if he will look upon them with the eye of a painter, for there is every shade of yellow, green, brown, and purple, the last is the prevailing colour at this season, the heather being in bloom; nor are the hills monotonous if he looks at them with the eye of a sportsman, for, by this time, (we suppose him to have been shooting all morning,) he will have performed many feats, or, at any rate, will have met with several adventures and the ground before him is the field of his fame; he now looks with interest on many a rock, and cliff, and hill, which lately appeared but one of so many "crags, knolls, and mounds confusedly hurled!" he contemplates the site of his achievements, as a general surveys a field of battle during an interval of strife; the experience of the morning, has taught him a lesson, and he plans a fresh campaign for the afternoon, or the morrow, or, probably, for the next season, should the same hills be again destined to be the scene of his exploits; the shooter looks down, on the other hand, from his rocky summit, and, in bright relief, through the white rents in the clouds, sees the far-off meadows, and hamlets, the woods, the rivers, and the lake.

> The town and village, dome and farm,
> Each gives to each a double charm,
> Like pearls upon an Ethiop's arm!

He rises, and renews his task. The invigorating influence of the bracing wind on the heights lends the sportsman additional strength—he puts forth every effort, every nerve is strained—he feels an artificial glow after nature is exhausted, and returns to the cot where he had previously spent a sleepless night, to enjoy his glass of grog, and such a *snooze* as the citizen never knew!—*The Albion, August 15.*

* If there be any exception, it is my lord's head *gamekeeper* a specimen of the old English beefeater, known by his broad chest, cross-belted, his garb of green, his full, round weather-beaten countenance, and the air of thoughtfulness that sits upon his brow while he inhales the "Indian fume." (Where is the keeper who does not smoke?) He is forming schemes for the next day, planning the various routes for his lordship's parties, mustering his force before his mind's eye, assigning to each man under his command his several station, calculating the time that each man must be out, studying the wind and the weather, and musing on other matters connected with the duties of his "high calling," which now assume an importance ridiculous at all other times. He is, in truth, king of the company, let who will be present, and the homage accorded to him, and the deference paid to his opinion, it suitably acknowledged, for he is always civil.

A NAVAL DUEL.

At Malta Jack got into another scrape. Although Mr Smallsole could not injure him, he was still Jack's enemy: the more so as Jack had become very popular; Vigors also submitted, planning revenge; but the parties in this instance were the boatswain and purser's steward. Jack still continued his fore-castle conversations with Mesty; and the boatswain and purser's steward, probably from their respective ill will towards our hero, had become great allies. Mr. Easthupp now put on his best jacket to walk the dog-watches with Mr. Biggs, and they took every opportunity to talk at our hero. "It's my peculiar hopinion," said Mr. Easthupp, one evening, pulling at the frill of his shirt. "that a gentleman should behave as a gentleman, and that if a gentleman profess hopinions of equality and such liberal sentiments, that he is bound as a gentleman to hact up to them." "Very true, Mr. Easthupp, he is bound to act up to them; and not because a person who was a gentleman as well as himself, happens not to be on the quarter-deck, to insult him because he only has perfessed opinions like his own." Hereupon Mr. Biggs struck his rattan against the funnel, and looked at our hero.—This was too plain for our hero not to understand; so Jack walked up to the boatswain, and, taking his hat off with the utmost politeness, said to him. "Mr. Biggs, I shall go on shore directly we arrive at Malta. Let you and this fellow put on plain clothes, and I will meet you both—and then I'll show you whether I am afraid to give satisfaction." "One at a time," said the boatswain. "No Sir, not one at a time, but both at the same time—I will fight both or none. If you are my superior officer, you must *descend*." replied Jack, with an ironical sneer, "to meet me, or I will not descend to meet that fellow, whom I believe to have been little better than a pickpocket." This accidental hit of Jack's made the purser's steward turn pale as a sheet, and then equally red. He raved and foamed amazingly, although he could not meet Jack's indignant look, who then turned round again. "Now, Mr. Biggs, is this to be understood, or do you shelter yourself under your *forecastle*?" "I'm no dodger," replied the boastwain, "and we will settle the affair at Malta." The second day after they had been anchored in Vallette harbour, the parties all went on shore, and put up at one of the small inns to make the necessary arrangements. Mr. Tallboys then addressed Mr. Gascoigne, taking him apart while the boatswain amused himself with a glass of grog, and our hero set outside teazing a monkey. "Mr. Gascoigne," said the gunner, "I have been very much puzzled how this duel should be fought, but I have at last found it out. You see that there are *three* parties to fight: had there been two or four there would have been no difficulty, as the right line or square might guide us in that instance; but we must arrange it upon the *triangle* in this." Gascoigne stared he could not imagine what was coming. "Are you aware, Mr. Gascoigne, of the properties of an equilateral triangle?" "Yes," replied the midshipman. "It has three equal sides—but what the devil has that to do with the duel?" "Every thing, Mr. Gascoigne," replied the gunner; "it has resolved the great difficulty; indeed, the duel between three can only be fought upon that principle. You observe," said the gunner, taking a piece of chalk out of his pocket, and making a triangle on the table, "in this figure we have three points, each equi-distant from each other; and we have three combatants—so that placing one at each point, is all fair play for the three. Mr. Easy, for instance, stands here, the boatsmain here, and the purser's steward at the third corner. Now, if the distance is fairly measured, it will be all right." "But then," replied Gascoigne, delighted at the idea, "how are they to fire?" "It certainly is not of much consequence," replied the gunner, "but still, as sailors, it appears to me that they should fire with the sun; that is, Mr. Easy fires at Mr. Biggs, Mr. Biggs fires at Mr. Easthupp, and Mr. Easthupp fires at Mr. Easy, so that you perceive that each party has his shot at one, and at the same time receives the fire of another." Gascoigne was in ecstacies at the novelty of the proceeding, the more so as he perceived that Easy obtained every advantage by the arrangement. "Upon my word, Mr. Tallboys, I give you great credit; you have a profound mathematical head, and I am delighted with your arrangement. Of course, in these affairs, the principals are bound to comply with the arrangements of the seconds, and I shall insist upon Mr. Easy consenting to your excellent and scientific proposal." Gascoigne went out and pulling Jack away from the monkey, told him what the gunner had proposed, at which Jack laughed heartily. The gunner also explained it to the boatswain, who did not very well comprehend but replied, "I dare say it's all right—shot for shot, and d—n all favours. The parties then repaired to the spot with two pairs of ship's pistols, which Mr. Tallboys had smuggled on shore; and, as soon as they were on the ground, the gunner called Mr. Easthupp out of the cooperage. In the mean-time, Gascoigne had been measuring an equilateral triangle of twelve paces—and marked it out. Mr. Tallboys, on his return with the purser's steward, went over the ground, and finding that it was "equal angles subtended by equal sides," declared that it was all right. Easy took his station, the boatswain was put into his, and Mr. Easthupp, who was quite in a mystery, was led by the gunner to the third position. "But, Mr. Tallboys," said the purser's steward, "I don't understand this—Mr. Easy will first fight Mr. Biggs, will he not?" "No," replied the gunner, "this is a duel of three. You will fire at Mr. Easy, Mr. Easy will fire at Mr. Biggs, and Mr. Biggs will fire at you. It is all arranged, Mr. Easthupp." "But," said Mr. Easthupp, "I do not understand it. Why is Mr. Biggs to fire at me? I have no quarrel with Mr. Biggs." "Because Mr. Easy fires at Mr. Biggs, and Mr. Biggs must have his shot as well." "If you have ever been in the company of gentlemen, Mr Easthupp," observed Gascoigne, "you must know something about duelling." "Yes, yes, I've kept the best company, Mr. Gascoigne, and I can give a gentleman satisfaction; but"—"Then, Sir, if that is the case, you must know that your honour is the hands of your second, and that no gentleman appeals" "Yes, yes, I know that Mr. Gascoigne, but still I've no quarrel with Mr. Biggs, and, therefore, Mr. Biggs, of course you will not aim at me." "Why, you don't think that I'm going to be fired at for nothing," replied the boatswain; "no, no, I'll have my shot any how." "But at your friend, Mr. Biggs?" "All the same, I shall fire at somebody; shot for shot, and hit the luckiest." Vel, gentlemen, I purtest against these proceedings," replied Mr. Easthupp; "I came here to have satisfaction from Mr. Easy, and not to be fired at by Mr. Biggs." "Don't you have satisfaction when you fire at Mr. Easy," replied the gunner; "what more would you have!" "I purtest against Mr. Biggs firing at me." "So you would have a shot without receiving one," cried Gascoigne: "the fact is, that this fellow's a confounded coward, and ought to be kicked into the cooperage again" At this affront Mr. Easthupp rallied, and accepted the pistol offered by the gunner. "You ear those words, Mr. Biggs; pretty language to use to a gentlemen. You shall ear from me Sir, as soon as the ship is paid off. I purtest no longer, Mr. Tallboys, death before dishonour—I'm a gentleman, damme!" At all events, the swell was not a very courageous gentleman, for he trembled most exceedingly as he pointed his pistol. The gunner gave the word, as if he were exercising the great guns on board ship. "Cock your locks!"—'Take good aim at the object!',—"Fire!"—"Stop your vents!" The only one of the combatants who appeared to comply with the latter supplementary order was Mr. Easthupp, who clapped his hand to his trousers behind, gave a loud yell, and then dropped down; the bullet having passed clean through his seat of honour, from his having presented his broadside as a target to the boatswain as he faced towards our hero. Jack's shot had also taken effect, having passed through both the boatswain's cheeks, without further mischief than extracting two of his best upper double teeth, and forcing through the hole of the farther cheek the boatswain's own quid of tobacco. As for Mr. Easthupp's ball, as he was very unsettled, and shut his eyes before he fired, it had gone, the Lord knows where. The purser's steward lay on the ground and screamed—the boatswain spit his double teeth and two or three mouthfuls of blood out, and then threw down his pistols in a rage. "A pretty business, by God," sputtered he; "he's put my pipe out. How the devil am I to pipe to dinner when I'm ordered, all my wind "scaping through the cheeks?" In the mean time, the others had gone to the assistance of the purser's steward, who continued his vociferations. They examined him and considered a wound in that part not to be dangerous. "Hold your confounded bawling," cried the gunner," or you'll have the guard down here: you're not hurt." "Han't hi?" roared the steward; "Oh, let me die, let me die; don't move me!" "Nonsense," cried the gunner, "you must get up and walk down to the boat; if you don't we'll leave you—hold your tongue, confound you. You won't? then I'll give you something to halloo for." Whereupon Mr. Tallboys commenced cuffing the poor wretch right and left, who received so many swinging boxes of the ear, that he was soon reduced to merely pitiful plaints of "Oh, dear, dear!—such inhumanity—I purtest—oh, dear! must I get up? I can't, indeed." "I do not think he can move, Mr. Tallboys," said Gascoigne; "I think the best plan would be to call up two of the men from the cooperage, and let them take him at once to the hospital." The gunner went down to the cooperage to call the men. Mr. Biggs, who had bound up his face as if he had a toothache, for the bleeding had been very slight, came up to the purser's steward "What the hell are you making such a howling about? Look at me, with two shot-holes through my figure head, while you have only got one in your stern: I wish I could change with you, by heavens, for I could use my whistle then—now if I attempt to pipe, there will be such a wasteful expenditure of his Majesty's stores of wind, that I never shall get out a note. A wicked shot of yours, Mr. Easy." "I really am very sorry," replied Jack, with a polite bow, "and I beg to offer my best apology." During this conversation the purser's steward felt very faint, and thought he was going to die. "Oh dear! oh dear! what a fool I was, I never was a gentleman—only a swell: I shall die; I never will pick a pocket again—never—never—God forgive me!" "Why, confound the fellow," cried Gascoigne, "so you were a pick pocket, were you?" I never will again," replied the fellow in a faint voice; "Ili'll hamend and lead a good life—a drop of water—oh! *legged* at last!" Then the poor wretch fainted away: and Mr. Tallboys coming up with the men, he was taken on their shoulders and walked off to the hospital, attended by the gunner and also the boatswain, who thought he might as well have a little medical advice before he went on board. "Well, Easy," said Gasgcoigne, collecting the pistols and tying them up in his handkerchief, "I'll be shot, but we're in a pretty scrape; there's no hushing this up. I'll be hang-

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ed if I care, it's the best piece of fun I ever met with." And at the remembrance of it, Gascoigne laughed till the tears ran down his cheeks. Jack's mirth was not quite so excessive, as he was afraid that the purser's steward was severely hurt, and expressed his fears. "At all events, you did not hit him," replied Gascoigne; "all you have to answer for is the boatswain's mug,—I think you've stopped his jaw for the future."—*Weekly Dispatch, Aug.* 27.

MISCELLANEA.

CHANGES OF MINISTRY IN FRANCE.—The frequent change of Ministers is a bad symptom for the Government of a country. It indicates either the seriousness of circumstances, the mediocrity of public men, or the too-great facility in changing them. It has almost always been the precursor of a greater crisis. The respect of nations abandons a Power which incessantly changes hands, and men of honour no longer aspire to a situation where they have no hope of maintaining themselves long enough effectually to serve their country. Six Ministries have succeeded each other since 1830, without reckoning the partial modifications they have experienced. The first, formed in the month of August, 1830, at the head of which figured MM. Guizot and Molé, retreated three months afterwards from before the trial of the ex-Ministers. The Laffitte Ministry had no longer duration. It gave place, on the 13th of March, 1831, to that of Perier. At the end of the year Perier died, and for nearly six months a sort of *interim* continued, without power to replace him. The Ministry of the 11th of October, 1832, at length formed itself under the presidency of Marshal Soult. Here M. Guizot reappears, and M. Thiers appears for the first time. Their united efforts give a longer life to the Ministry, but it is carried on through many modifications and crises. MM. Barthe, D'Argout, Soult, Humann, retire in succession. Twice the Ministry suffers momentary dissolution—in October, 1834, by the retirement of Marshal Gerard; in February, 1835, by that of the Duke de Treviso. It is distracted by the rivalry of its two most influential members (Guizot and Thiers), neither of whom chooses to submit to the presidency of the other. In February, 1836, this Ministry is dissolved for a third and last time by a vote of the Chamber. A new one is formed, under the presidency of the younger of the two competitors (Thiers), and under the influence of a new opinion, or rather of a new situation. This Ministry lasts not above six months; born on the 22d of February, it is superseded on the 6th of September. —*Paris Paper.*

ENGLISH AND FRANCE.—From on official return that has been made to the Prefect de Police at Paris, up to the 25th ult., by the Prefets and Sous-Prefets in the departments and leading towns, of the number of foreigners at present in France, the following is about the number of English over here—viz., Paris, Versailles, St Cloud, St. Germain, and environs, 20,000 to 25,000; Boulogne-sur-Mer, and environs, 10,000 to 12,000; Calais, the Bass Ville, and environs, 5,000 to 7,000; St. Omer, Cassel, and environs, 1,000 to 1,500; Dunkerque, Bergues, and environs, 1,500 to 2,000; Dieppe, Havre, Rouen, Caen, Tours, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, &c, 6,000 to 7,000. Total about 54,500. Admitting that each person spends, on an average, 5*s* per diem for board and lodging, &c., it would be 12,625*l*, and the annual sum spent in this country by the English alone would be about 4,608,125*l*. This does not include the number of Continental tourists who pass annually through France to Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Rhine, Belgium, and other parts, of which no official return is published by the Minister of the Interior or police authorities.—*Paris Paper.*

RAILROADS IN THE ISLAND OF CUBA.—A railroad of considerable extent, running through the most fertile part of the island of Cuba, and connecting two of the largest towns, is now nearly laid down, and it is expected before many months to come into full operation. Several hundred workmen are employed daily upon it, and the local Government of the island, which may be considered independent of the political Government, and not affected by the changes which take place in the mother country have secured to it several privileges which are likely to make it a most advantageous concern to the spirited parties who have undertaken it. The present Governor, Don Miguel Tacon, has placed at the service of the managers of the road a considerable number of convicts, so that the works go on uninfluenced by the demand for labour in other districts in this most flourishing colony. We shall soon hear of similar undertakings in such of our West India Islands as are suited to the introduction of railords.

KING'S TROOPS IN INDIA.—Considerable sensation has been created in the army by the continuation of the unnecessary and cruel practice of condemning British troops to a twenty years' service in India, while the Europeans in the Company's army have the option of retiring after five years' service. The effects of this cruel practice of awarding to the brave defenders of our country a more severe punishment than the ordinary sentence inflicted on the hardened felon has been demonstrated on the return of the adjutant and the drum-major as the only individuals remaining of the 59th regiment. When the troops were first sent to our Indian possessions, the freights varied from twenty-five pounds to thirty five pounds per ton, and the great expense of transportation afforded the Government an answer to all complaints on this subject; but now that the troops are taken at the trifling charge of 8*l* 17*s* per head, including their keep—a charge less than the cost of continuing them in home quarters—it cannot be defended even on the score of economy. It is needless to state here that the effect of this prolonged service, in so unhealthy a climate, has been to sow discontent amongst those who return to England, a circumstance fatal to all discipline. Humanity and prudence alike call for the discontinuance of this acknowledged grievance.—*Sunday Paper.*

A CAT-O' NINE-TAILS.—A few days ago a sale of Ordnance Stores took place in the Tower, and amongst the broken and worn-out implements of war, consisting of old drums, rusty fire-locks, swords, and carbines, old coats, trowsers, &c., which lay indiscriminately in a heap in one of the warehouses on the Tower Wharf, was discovered a curious weapon having a long well-worn wooden handle, with an iron ring or ferule at the top, from which sprung nine thongs or cords, well twisted and knotted at the ends: these thongs were clotted with a black substance, which some of the by-standers thought to be human blood, and which led them to the supposition that it was one of the instruments of torture used by the Spanish Inquisition, some samples of which have been kept in the Tower since the intended invasion of England by the Spanish Armada in the days of "good Queen Bess," and which it was supposed had found its way by mistake into the condemned stores. The irregular form of the instrument, and the probable purpose to which it had been applied, elicited many curious observations; but when at length one of the discharged marines who are employed on the wharf took up the weapon, and pronounced it to be a cat-o'-nine-tails of the same description as those now used in the British army on the bare backs of the soldiery, the astonishment and horror of the persons assembled can be better conceived than described; and an immediate exclamation of "kick it into the river" "burn it," was heard from a number of voices. An old Israelite, who is a dealer in marine stores, however, seized the weapon, and addressing the indignant assemblage said, "No mine friends, I will take this home and leave it as a legacy to mine children: my grandchild will make more monish by it than we shall make by dis sale, for the English peoples will not allow their fellow-men to be cut up by such a weapon much longer, and then disinstrument will be purchased for the British Museum, as a relic of dis barbarous times, and as a proof of the advancement of humanity and civilization, the Jews and soldiers will be emancipated together." The audience was so much affected by the warmth of feeling which the poor Jew exhibited in those sentiments that he was allowed to carry off the implement of English torture in the nineteenth century amidst great manifestations of applause.—What would Sir J. C. Hobhouse give, could he but get hold of this specimen of his *now* favourite instrument of punishment?—*Weekly Dispatch, August* 28.

BANKING IN AMERICA.-The Washington papers continue to be filled with long dissertations in defence of Gen. Jackson's monetary policy; and Mr. Van Buren, who is considered as his probable successor, appears rather anxious to follow his footsteps. It appears from statements put forth in the *Globe*, Washington Paper, that the banking capital of the United States, excepting that of the United States Bank, amounted on the 1st January 1835, to 196,250,000 drs; and the circulation of them all, including the United States Bank, was 103,692,000 drs. The whole number of banks was 557. Since that period, by the chartering of new establishments, the banking capital has been increased in the sum of 95,000,000 of drs. The 22 States Banks have increased their circulation to the amount of 27,000,000 of dollars, which, with the increase of the other banks, had added to the paper circulation 50,000,000 of dollars since January, 1835, or 50 per cent. The writer then states that the imports of 1835 amounted to 149,895,742 drs, and the exports to 121,693,577 drs. making an excess of imports over exports of 28,202,165 drs. which was partly paid by freights homewards and outwards, and partly by sales of American Stocks in England and other parts of Europe. He calculates the imports of this year to amount to 200,000,000 dollars, but doubts whether it can be paid for without a farther disposal of American Stocks in the European Markets.

The accounts from Canada do not wear the slightest political importance. A good deal of rain had fallen, and even a slight frost had occurred in the Lower Province; but the prospects of the harvest were deemed more favourable, although it was feared the frost would injure the potato crops; the pastures had, however, improved.

The following is the comparative number of emigrants who have arrived out for the past and present year. Up to the

13th of August, 1836	23,591
13th do, 1835	10,982
Difference in favour of this year	12,609

These accounts inform us that Mr. Carter, the Agent of the British American Bank, had been actively engaged in advertising the prospectus of that establishment in all the British North American provinces. A strong opinion prevailed throughout the Lower Province of the necessity of increasing the number of banks, as may be judged from the fact of no less than eleven notices having been given in the official *Gazette* for banks to the Provincial Parliament next Session; of which two applications were to increase the capital of the Upper Canada Bank and the Commercial Bank to 500,000*l*. Three were for new banks, with a capital of 100,000*l*; three with capital of 200,000*l*, and one of 50,000*l*. The exchange on London was 11¼ per cent. Sovereigns were 4*s* 3*d* to 4*s* 4*d* pm. Montreal Bank shares were 29 a 30 pm. City and Commercial ditto, were 10 pm. The accounts from New Brunswick continue to complain of the want of money and the deficiency of the banking system.—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 13.

IMMENSE TRAFFIC ON THE PADDINGTON, HACKNEY, AND SURREY ROADS.—A few days since an inquiry was instituted, by order of the Stamp-office, for the purpose of ascertaining the real amount of duty which ought to be rendered, and also the value of the "*time*" or privilege of running vehicles for the general accommodation of the public on the above roads. From the report it appears that on the road from Paddington to the Bank (*via* Pentonville) there are 64 public conveyance (omnibuses), and that they pass and repass between Paddington and the city *three hundred and seventy times daily*! conveying, on the average upwards of 4,000 passengers. The toll received at the City-road gate upon these conveyances amounts to 5*l*, and the duty to Government to 35*l* 8*s* daily. On the Hackney-road (including the long stages) there are 45 running daily 288 journeys; the toll is 6*d* each journey, and 1*s*. duty. On the Surrey road the immense amount of carriage traffic may at once be comprehended from the fact, that on Friday last the right of farming tolls was put up for sale by auction at the Sessions House, Horsemonger-lane, Newington, when, after a spirited contest, they were knocked down to a gentleman named Spencer, at the sum of 15,450*l*.—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 13.

THE PRINCE OF CAPUA.—The *Gazette du Midi*, of Marseilles, says—"We are assured that the Prince de Capua has returned to this town, and received a communication from the King, his brother, through M. Caraffa, the Neapolitan Chargé d'Affaires at Paris. A pension has been offered to him, on condition that he will take up his residence at Brunn, in the Austrian States. The Prince would have been permitted to return to Naples, and even received at Court, had he not insisted that his wife should be treated with the honours of a Princess, and, consequently, that his children should inherit all the rights of royalty. This pretension, however, is totally unprecedented. Even the present King of Prussia, on marrying the Princess de Leignitz, assigned to her no other rank or honours than those which were granted by Louis XIV. to Madame de Maintenon. If the prince de Capua will yield to these reasons all may be reconciled—his domestic happiness with state rules, and his marriage with the dignity of the house of Bourbon."—*Ibid.*

THE HOPES AND THE FEARS OF PARTIES.—In each stage of this re-organization, opposition from the oligarchy must of course be expected; it is in substance and form, in principle and application, anti-oligarchy; it aims at giving national rights to the nation, and rescuing them from parties, no matter of what hue. No surprise then should have been evinced at the late proceedings of the Lords—they have their system, to which they are consistent, and let the people have also their's. The only point is, which is the stronger, which the most persevering, of the two combatants. The decision is not a question of reason, but of mere resolution and power. The chief ingredient in the strength of the peers is the King. He is at this moment, perhaps, the most powerful element in all the ordinary movements of legislation. The houses, are so balanced, that his weight, thrown into either scale, is decisive It is the knowledge and fear of this, balanced with an equal fear, of the people, that gives both parties so many hopes and fears, so many diagonal movements, not explicable on the principles of either. The occasional stands, the abrupt checks, the wavering vigour of the ministers, are its most obvious results. They are the more natural, as few men have in politics, no more than in religion, "a whole" well fixed in their mind. The whole of the ministers is rather a collection of fragments, scraps, and patches of legislation, suggested by the circumstance of the moment, than a general plan, each part of which, though followed out separately, is in perfectly just relation to the rest. This is not the fault perhaps of the men, but of their position and education. The majority of our statesmen are precipitated into public life, before they have an idea of what legislation and government ought to be; they are obliged to talk so early, that they seldom have time to inquire, see, or think. The party-struggle stifles the country. The measure under debate is good, in proportion only as it is calculated to keep them in, and their adversaries out. The application is not sought to be put in accordance with the principle, but a principle is sought, here and there, in this emergency or that, to justify the application. Expediency, which, after all, is seldom so expedient in the long run as straight-forward, clear-sighted, high-minded policy, is the great rule and a miserable little rule it is. Thus the people in the "parterre," are constantly in a state of disappointment or surprise at transitions on the great stage, for which they can find no assignable cause—the cause is quite adequate, and constantly acting; but it is behind the scenes. Their opponents on the other side are not in less dread and difficulty; they hate, but believe in, the opposing power—the people. Their desire of power is stronger, their pretensions to it far more arrogant, their sacrifices for its retention far more flagrant, than that of the ministers. When the Lyndhurst administration was in vain attempted, no one was surprised at the right-about movement of the Duke of Wellington, to that very reform which he had denounced as a subversion, absolute and immediate, of the constitution, a few weeks before. No one can forget the manifesto of the Peel government, not equal indeed to the demands and temper of the times, but far beyond the principles of even moderate Toryism; concession of Church Reform, concession of Municipal self-government, concession of National Irish Education, all as reluctant probably as Roman Catholic Emancipation; all anti-Tory, all anti-oligarchical, all in direct contrast, not only with this or that profession, but open abrogation of the very cardinal dogmas of their creed. Giving as they do, not on principle, but on expediency, more for the moment than for all time, the moment slips from them whilst they are mediating how, at the least sacrifice of ancient power, they may meet it, and thus they are always behind public opinion; if they move at all, it is only because they are dragged at its heels. —*British and Foreign Review.*

POWER OF THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—It is constantly affirmed by the supporters of church establishments, that if the aristocracy of the country were not compelled by the law of the land to erect churches and pay stipends, they would not continue to do so; and that those who were willing to support the Gospel from love to its ordinances would be so few in number that religion would ultimately be extinguished in this country. We have always been of opinion that the very opposite effects would follow; that if the compulsory support of the Gospel were abolished *more* would be done for its promotion by the voluntary liberality of its friends, than is now done through the compulsory enactments of the state. In the newspapers of the present week we have observed three splendid examples, showing at once the correctness of our anticipations and the power of the voluntary principle among our nobility, who are generally supposed to be most indifferent about the progress of religion. 1. The Duke of Northumberland has lately built fourteen churches and chapels in the county of Northumberland. 2. The Duke of Buccleuch has agreed to build an additional church at Dalkeith, to cost £8,000, besides giving two donations of £200 towards the erection of churches in other places. 3. Lord Melbourne has subscribed £1,000 towards repairing and enlarging the church at Geasley, and £1,000 towards a fund for increasing the minister's stipend. We seldom take up a paper in which there is not similar instances of the powers of the voluntary principle. The time appears rapidly approaching when religion may be safely disencumbered of the support of the state, and left to depend on the goodness of its cause and the power of its arguments, when it will go on "conquering and to conquer."—(*Scotsman.*) The greatest triumph of the voluntary principle has just taken place in Liverpool, where the church party have subscribed nearly £12,000, for the foundation of free schools.—*Albion, August*, 29.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.—He is undoubtedly a superior man, and he is perfectly conscious of his superiority; surrounded as he is by persons of inferior abilities, he would regard the submission of his own reason to theirs as an act of abdication. M. de Talleyrand is the only adviser whom he likes to consult, and even he has been put aside, like a worn-out instrument, since the King has fancied that the old diplomatist reads the political destinies of Europe with a less certain eye. Casimir Perier, Sebastiani, Guizot. Thiers, Dupin, and Odillon Barrot may be termed the generals of the King's staff, whom he despatches or will despatch upon a given point at the most opportune moment. But the entire plan of the government is a system far above the strength or the powers of any one of these lieutenants of the crown. It may be asserted that Louis Philippe governs France by the right of his own ability: in the state of languor and intellectual anarchy into which that country has fallen, none of the parties in the state can supply the elements of a great ministers; none of the majorities in the Chamber, since the Revolution of July, has ever had a distinct apprehension of its own purposes. To be the guardian of a king, though he be only a constitutional king, besides the authority which leads a parliament, something of that personal ascendency is required, which belonged to such men as Maxarin, Richelieu, Colbert, Chatham, or Pitt. Louis Philippe is adroit and fortunate, and indisputably more fortunate than he is adroit: his policy is rarely baffled in its low flight along the ground, but it can neither soar to greatness, nor extend itself to a wider scope. The King may not inaptly be compared to Massena, of whom Napoleon said, that his preconcerted dispositions were bad, but that he was inspired by the field of battle itself. In like manner Louis Philippe rises under the pressure of circumstances, but he requires the presure of circumstances to rise: he is gifted by nature with more elasticity than nobility of character, and more discriminating talent than genius.—*British and Foreign Review.*

FEMALE INFLUENCE.—That which has been done to lower women, and that which they have done towards our civilization, offers, perhaps, the most moral and dramatic part of our history. There was a time when their beauty alone wrestled against barbarism. Shut up in castles, like prisoners, they there civilized the warriors who despised their weakness, but who adored their charms. Accused of ignorance, and deprived of instruction, disgraced by prejudice, and defied by love—feeble, timid—seeing around them nothing but soldiers and the sword, they adopted the passions of their tyrants; but in adopting, they ameliorated them. They directed combatants towards the defence of the helpless. Chivalry became a protecting power; it repaired injuries, and paved the way for laws; and, at last, after having fought in order to conquer kingdoms, it was softened into fighting for the beauty of women, and civilization began by gallantry. A great revolution was accomplished in France, on the day when a noble knight drew off his men, in consequence of hearing that the castle, of which he was just about to commence the siege, had become the asylum of the wife of his enemy and that his wife was about to become a mother. At a later period, some glimpses of science began to pierce through the shades which covered the world; all eyes were dazzled by it, and it was then that the destiny of woman was pitiable. While men only believed themselves to be superior from the strength of their bodies, and the force of their courage, they had ceded to the power of feebleness and beauty; but scarcely had they acquired a smattering of science, when pride seized them, and woman nearly lost their empire. But the worst period for them was, the age of scribes and doctors: for, at that time, all the impertinent questions concerning the pre-eminence of men and inferiority of women were brought forward. Even the existence of their souls became a matter of doubt; and theologians themselves, amidst these agitating discussions, forgot for a moment, that our Saviour was made human by his mother. These diputes led to this deplorable result, that the ignorance of women become a moral system, as the ignorance of the lower classes had become a system of policy. Our forefathers long confounded ignorance with innocence, and thence came on all their troubles; they wished women to be silly for the sake of their husbands, and the people to be ignorant for the sake of power. Women, thus assimilated to the people, like them, did not receive any species of instruction. Every thing was against them; science, legislature, and theology, that theology which was then mistaken fo religion, and which only was virtuous under the lash discipline, and in the austerities of penitence. It was b depriving them of their souls, by subjecting them to mea and vulgar habits, which stupify the mind, that they hope to preserve them in spotless purity. . . . . In the ti Louis the Fourteenth, when women busied themselves affairs of state, the Abbé de Fleury declared that ought to be taught something besides their catechi sewing, singing, dancing, how to dress, to speak civi and make a good courtsey. But the progress he wish them to attain consisted in knowing how to read, wr and cipher; to know when to ask advice in matters business, and enough medicine to take care of the sick. Th came Fenelon, who wished them to read ancient and mo dern history, to understand Latin, to peruse works of elo quence, literature, and poesy; and yet such was the pre judice belonging to a period when women exercised an a most romantic power, and gave grace and politeness to so ciety, that the archbishop was obliged to add certain re trictions, and to justify himself on theological principles 'Women,' said the venerable ecclesiastic, 'are half of th human race, redeemed by the blood of Christ, and, like us destined to eternal life. Thus, to teach them other thing than dancing, singing, and courtesying, it was necessar to invoke the merits of the Redemption, and cover the with the blood of Christ.—*Martin on the Formation of th Minds of Women.*

SIR SYDNEY SMITH.—At times I pass a few hours wit Sir Sydney Smith, who, in defiance of the many years an many laurels that weigh him down, still continues preg nant of new projects and original ideas. Thus, for instance he believes that the land may be navigated with sail a well as the sea, that the power of cannon may be altoge ther weakened by a contrivance for hanging up hides be fore fortifications, and is of opinion that Africa was or ginally divided by a belt of the sea into two halves, an that the Phœnicians or Egyptians, who are said to hav circumnavigated it, passed through this belt, and no round by the Cape of Good Hope, and a thousand othe strange opinions which he defends with great ingenuity, and with great enthusiasm, and which, perhaps, he one day make better known by means of the press. Hi darling project, however, is the restoration of the Maltese order, not on the ancient chivalrous, but on an indus trial basis. A French marquis read out the whole plan to me one morning at breakfast; and, so far as I can trust my memory, it is as follows. The bigotry and exclusiveness of the ancient order are to be changed into the universal liberality of modern times,—all religions are to enjoy equal civil rights, and the order, by special privilege, on the part of Europe, is to have the sole right o purchasing slaves, for the purpose of civilizing them, which, indeed, is to be one of the chief ends of the associ ation. Trade and commerce come next in importance. The civilized negroes, as soon as confidence can be placed in them, are to be sent out as missionaries (of industry, not of religion) to reclaim their brethren, and call them all in to the industrial fold. A capital of sixty millions is cal culated as necessary for commencing this undertaking. As soon as the sum is subscribed, the society will begin its operations; the grand-master and dignitaries are already named. In the meantime, however, this apparently so simple article of sixty millions seems to be the rock on which the whole project will split. Unless Herr von Roths child interferes, it is difficult to see whence the said millions are to come. But, be this as it may, the idea is great, and worthy of the man; and now that the French have taken possession of Algiers, there will be no great difficulty in finding Maltese knights who will feel no scruple in complying with the condition as to the toleration of all religions. The multitude of observations that Sir Sydney has made during his long life render his conversation as instructive as it is entertaining. He lately enlightened me, at great length, on the subject of the currents in the Mediterranean Sea, which, he assured me, were now (and not a little by his own exertions) so completely understood that one might send letters in a bottle, from one port another, as safely as by post, and calculate the time of th arrival, with as great certainty, as if they had travelled in a steam-boat.—*Prince Puckler Muskau's New Tour.*—*Albion, August* 22.

POLITICAL STATE OF ENGLAND.—The political state o England is unprecedented. She stands first in the civilized world—in wealth, in knowledge and in power. It is in vain to seek examples for the guidance of her legislature in the history of the ancient world; it is equally vain to look for analogies among modern nations. In short, every advance that is made by such a country is a change from a known to an unknown state and consequently a natural object of apprehension. We gradually see opened before us dangers of whose nature and extent we are ignorant, and against which we may fear that former precautions will be ineffectual. Our old habits, customs and prejudice are attacked. The evils of the change are often conspicuous, while the good is hidden in the darkness of futurity. There appears to be a tendency in a great portion of mankind to consider every innovation as an alteration for the worse. Congratulate an old man upon the improvements of the present day, how often will you find him as he was described of old, 'laudator temporis acti se puero?" There are who delight in enlarging upon the supposed innocence and happiness of uncivilized man, who they imagine, follows the dictates of pure nature and considers his enjoyments to be the more prefect because his wants are fewer, and imagine everything effected by the intervention of man to be so much evil introduced into the world, everything that exists independent of him to be nature as it issued perfect from the hands of the Creator: forgetting that man was not created for himself alone, but to be a mighty instrument in arranging, improving, and augmenting the various products of earth. Each minute plant and little animal perfor its allotted part: and shall man alone, because his agen is more powerful and his connexion with his Maker mo intimate, be alone destined to disturb the harmony of this beautiful fabric? But the same advance in civilization that occasions an improvement in the animal enjoyments of man, produces a corresponding alteration in his moral and political condition. It is these latter alterations that are chiefly opposed to the wishes of the timid, and those interested or prejudiced in favour of old abuses or ancient forms. They are also looked upon with apprehension by the prudent and the wise, for it is difficult to distinguish improvement from the wanton love of change, and a false step in legislation is not easily retraced. We consequently find in history, that legislative improvement is frequently resisted until abuses have risen to such a height that they cannot be remedied without a convulsion; indeed, it may be said with truth that the legislation of a country is generally at least a century behind the improvements in the arts and sciences.—*Moreton on Civilization.*

MACHIAVELLI AVENGED BY THE BOOK-SELLERS.—A good many years after Machiavelli's death, a certain Je suit, of the name of Luchesini, published a book, whic he entitled '*Sciocchezze scoperte nelle opere del Machia velli, dal Padre Luchesini*' ('Absurdities discovered in th works of Machiavelli, by Father Luchesini'). As this titl was much too long to put on a label at the back of the vo lume, the book sellers of that day reduced it to 'Scioc chezze del P. Luchesini' ('Absurdities of Father Luche sini'); and by this simple abbreviation punished th monk's insolence.—*Book of Table Talk.*

ENORMOUS CHARGES.—In the report of the Lond and Birmingham Railway which has just been issued, perceive that the amount of "payments for obtaining th act of incorporation" was £72,868 18*s*. 10*d*.!!!

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press.